

CABINET DESIGNS

MESSAGE SENT TO THE QUEEN

Face an Embittered Parliament—Analysis of the Vote—Mrs. Crawford's Disgusting Conduct in Court.

diately place their resignations in the hands of the Queen. The meeting was held at Mr. Gladstone's official residence in Downing street. The street was crowded with people, and there was but little cheering when the decision of the Ministry became known.

On the appearance of Mr. Morley, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, at the adjournment.

A messenger to the Queen conveying the formal resignations of Ministers, led

The final analysis of the polling gives the Unionists 1,524,107 votes, and the Gladstonians 1,447,052. For a correct estimate of the popular vote there must be

seats which were not contested, a total of 1,005,104 votes, and that of the 104 uncontested Gladstonian seats, a total of 805,877 votes. The popular vote results in a Unionist majority of 272,682.

The new Parliament will probably be summoned to meet on August 5. It will, then, it is believed, be adjourned to reassemble some time in October. The Conservatives propose, after the members of the House of Commons are sworn in, between the 6th and 12th of August to ad-

quais of Salisbury is hurrying home from the
dioppe, and so is Lord Randolph Churchill,
ill, who has been summoned by telegraph.
Earl Granville has been in communication
with Lord Hartington on the subject of
of a reunion of the Liberal party. Lord
Hartington wrote that he could not unite

with any section of the Liberals that relied upon Parnellite votes. The letter, it is said, influenced Mr. Gladstone in his decision to resign. The Premier's servants are packing up his furniture, books and

After the cabinet meeting Mr. Gladstone gave a reception in the council hall to a number of his friends. Mr. Gladstone referred in despondent terms to his staying qualities, saying that he would be unable

to fight in the face of an embittered Parliament. He would do his best, but he urged his followers to prepare to rely upon other leaders.

AN ABANDONED WOMAN.
The Shameless Conduct of Mrs. Crawford in
the Divorce Proceedings.
LONDON, July 20.—Evidence given to-
day in the trial of the Crawford divorce
case showed clearly that Mrs. Crawford
had been guilty of adultery with Can-

tain Foster. Mrs. Crawford took the stand and declared that her confession made to her husband was true. She swore that she often visited Sir Charles Dilke's house. Mrs. Crawford, continuing, said she had never loved her husband. The latter was distrustful in the extreme and was always suspecting her of wrong doing. She had not spoken to her mother for three years. She married because her home was miserable. Mrs. Crawford then went into a long narrative of the incidents connected with her meeting with the woman "Fanny" at Sir Charles Dilke's house, and the extraordinary things which took place at that time.

Mrs. Crawford further testified that she disliked her husband because he was too old, that she loved Foster because he was handsome and pleasing, that she hated Dilke and that she committed adultery with Dilke for the purpose of obtaining a divorce from her hated husband. She testified Foster is a

Mrs. Crawford spoke in pleading tones, damaging Dilke without exculpating herself. The evidence given to-day produced a deep impression. Its directness, clearness and circumstantial minuteness convinced all of its truth. Dilke's refusal to deny a liaison with Mrs. Crawford's mother is attributed to the open nature of the scandal rendering a denial impossible. The conduct of Mrs. Crawford and her two sisters in court was marked by unseemly levity, laughing and talking to-
gether.

teacher on the Tories,
LONDON, July 20.—Mr. Benjamin Scott,
Chamberlain of the City of London, pre-
sided at Mr. Beecher's lecture last night,
and in introducing the speaker referred to
the fact that it was he who presided on
the occasion of Mr. Beecher's lecture upon
the same platform in 1853, when he dis-
cussed upon questions evolved by the
American civil war, in behalf of the North.
The audience was very enthusiastic, and
frequent applause cheered the voice of
the speaker. Only once was there a mani-
festation of dissent from the lecturer's re-
marks, and that was when he asserted
that a dull, watery brained man would
not make a conservative. The plat-
form was crowded, chiefly with persons
and women.

Flymouth's Pastor Criticized.
LONDON, July 20.—Adverse criticisms of

Ward Beecher last evening appear in several papers. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Mr. Beecher did not have a first class send off. The hall was not filled and the

great platform was empty. The reception given to him did not realize expectations. The applause was hearty but lacked fervency. This was partly due to the char-

fees charged - being a bar to the presence of the common people. Mr. Beecher's magnificent presence, the mobility of his face, the modulation of his voice, his

splendid action, made him greater than the occasion."

Boulanger's Ambition.
LONDON, July 20.—General Boulanger's growing prominence in France elicits a story that he was formally offered a

alist, but upon the Comte de Chambord's refusal to accept the tri-color crown of France he renounced his relations to the royalist party and frankly declared his intention to support the Republic. This story, which has been widely circulated within the last two days, very much disturbs the General's colleagues in the Ministry, who think it indicates his probable purpose of making himself now master of the situation.

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Rioting at Marseilles,
Paris, July 20.—In Marseilles last evening a mob attacked the offices of the *Republique* and

ists building. Gen d'armes defended the building successfully, preventing the rioters from carrying out their purpose of racking the premises. The mobs then turned on the gen d'armes and severe fighting ensued. The police and soldiers together overpowered the rioters and restored order. A number of rioters were arrested. Many of the police and soldiers were wounded.